

MEMORANDUM

To: Reissman file.
Also: Lead file (re Chambers)

Sunday, May 5, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON
FROM: ALVIN V. OSER
RE: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION REGARDING ACTIVITIES
OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WITH DR. LEONARD REISSMAN

On Tuesday, February 21, 1967, I received information from a confidential informer that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had on several occasions attended meetings of the Fair Play for Cuba organization at 1121 Pine Street in the City of New Orleans. This location was the residence of DR. LEONARD REISSMAN, Telephone No. 866-0865.

It is believed that members of the New Orleans Police Department observed OSWALD attend meetings at this location. During this time the police department was conducting a stake-out in an attempt to learn more about the Fair Play for Cuba Movement. It is also believed that the police department has in its files in the Intelligence Division recordings, pictures, and interviews of numerous persons including OSWALD in the Fair Play for Cuba Movement. In the police department's records there should be information concerning OSWALD and the Fair Play for Cuba Movement which was received from the Law Enforcement Investigative Agency. This agency is believed to be an organization which collects and disseminates information concerning crime and criminal activities among large metropolitan cities with one another.

I was able to learn from further investigation that Dr. REISSMAN who is a professor at Tulane University was renting at the location of 1121 Pine Street. DR. REISSMAN now lives at 2600 Calhoun Street in the City of New Orleans. I have learned that he has purchased this house. It is believed that he only recently acquired the property on Calhoun Street.

I learned from the same source that gave me the information regarding DR. REISSMAN that a white male by the name of FRANK CHAMBERS was involved in renting guns to Cuba. This individual owns the Ex-Caliber Gun Shop located at 4200 St. Claude Avenue. This subject is known to be a police character and involved as a possible fence for stolen property. In recent years his business, the Gun Shop, has supposedly been burglarized on numerous occasions and guns were stolen. However, none of the stolen guns have ever been recovered. It is believed that the alleged burglaries are a cover for the shipment of guns to Cuba.

Record?
Residence?
D

Lead

ALVIN V. OSER

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MEMO RE: DR. LEONARD REISSMAN & CONNECTED LEADS

FOR: REISSMAN FILE AND LEAD FILES

During the early stages of our investigation we noted the possible involvement of DR. REISSMAN but passed over it because N.O.P.D. and federal evaluations referred to him as a left-wing activist and it has been apparent from the outset that this is not a relevant area with regard to this case. However, it has become increasingly apparent to me that the CIA as well as organizations at the opposite end of the spectrum used individuals and set up organizations whose left-wing nature is more apparent than real. For example, it is entirely possible that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is a CIA contrivance designed to draw out individuals siding with Castro. Similarly, it is entirely possible that recent agitation, while undoubtedly left-wing oriented for the most part, may also be instigated in special situation by individuals of reactionary persuasion in order to accomplish immediate objections of their own.

I have come across a fact which indicates, in view of the above possibilities, that we should re-evaluate DR. REISSMAN and re-examine the possibilities of a more significant role having been played by him. It appears that DR. REISSMAN left Tulane toward the end of summer, 1963, and transferred to Stanford University, which is just outside of San Francisco. Consequently, as of November 1963, DR. REISSMAN, who apparently did know OSWALD, seems to have been in the vicinity of San Francisco.

Following is a brief summary of relevant factors in connection with this individual:

1. In May 1963 when RUTH PAINE arrived at the house of MRS. MURRET (OSWALD's aunt) with MARINA and the child, she and MRS. MURRET had a brief conversation. MRS. MURRET mentioned that a DR. REISSMAN, a professor at Tulane, was a friend of OSWALD's. (C.E. 3119)
2. MRS. MURRET advised that OSWALD had also mentioned that he knew DR. REISSMAN. (C.E. 3119)
3. When OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans on August 9, 1963, during the course of his interview by the New Orleans Police Department he was asked where meetings for members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization were held. He replied that they were held at various places in New Orleans. When asked if the meetings were held on Pine Street he replied in the affirmative. When asked if he knew DR. REISSMAN he again replied in the affirmative. It might be added that OSWALD refused to furnish the names of the "35 members" of the group and, in this regard, I think it is fair to say that the group never existed.
4. DR. REISSMAN in 1962 and in 1963 was a research assistant at Tulane and lived with his wife ETHEL at 1121 Pine Street.
5. REISSMAN had been a subject of some interest on the part of the New Orleans Police Department Intelligence Division because FPCC pamphlets were once found on the 1100 Block of Pine in the vicinity of his house and a complaint was once made to the New Orleans Police Department that an FPCC pamphlet once blew out of the window of his car.

6. On December 4, 1963, DR. REISSMAN, when interviewed at his home near Stanford University, advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD at all.
7. However, a Secret Service report (CE 3094) dated December 6, 1963 states the following, with regard to an interview of DR. M. E. LAPHAM the Provost of Tulane:

"DR. LAPHAM was not informed that we had established a connection between OSWALD and DR. LEONARD REISSMAN, a professor at Tulane, the latter reportedly being active in the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives, also known as Ban the Bomb.

"DR. LEONARD REISSMAN, referred to in report dated 12/3/63 by SA A. G. Vial, is of record in the subversive files of the FBI, New Orleans. ASAC Joseph Sylvester, FBI, has requested that this office not interview REISSMAN because of their interest in him. It is understood that the FBI office desires to interview him and that he has been out of the city recently."

8. It is to be noted that a lead furnished us by BILL TURNER indicates the possibility of CLAY SHAW having been at Stanford on November 22nd.
9. Also a professor at Tulane University at the same time as REISSMAN was H. WARNER KLOEPFER. The 1962 City Directory indicates that KLOEPFER lived at 306 Pine Street. He subsequently moved, either in late 1962 or 1963 to 3033 Louisiana Avenue Parkway. It is to be noted that this is several blocks from the residence of DAVID FERRIE at 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway. Also living in the latter vicinity at 3694 Louisiana Avenue Parkway as DR. AGUSTINE GUITART the uncle of SYLVIA ODIO.
10. With further regard to H. WARNER KLOEPFER it is to be noted that his wife RUTH KLOEPFER has stated that she visited the OSWALDS at 4907 Magazine Street on several occasions. The reason for the visit according to RUTH KLOEPFER, was because RUTH PAINE, a Quaker, located the KLOEPFER name in a Quaker registry, called them and requested that they visit LEE and MARINA OSWALD. It is also to be noted that on August 6, 1963, in applying for a job with the Cosmos Shipping Company, then located in the Balter Building, OSWALD gives as his references: RUTH KLOEPFER (in addition to his uncle, MURRET) and CHARLES LeBLANC (apparently the LeBLANC he knew with the Reilly Coffee Company). On page 46 of OSWALD's address book (CE 18,p.54) OSWALD lists the following names:


RUTH KLOEFER (sic)
306 Pine Street
New Orleans 18

H. WARNER KLOEFER
Un-6-0389
Un-5-2741 ex. 276


11. The 1967 telephone book lists one other KLOEPPER in the City of New Orleans. This is WILLIAM KLOEPPER (presently living at 5500 Bancroft Drive, 288-9802. However, in 1963 WILLIAM KLOEPPER was living at 724 Governor Nichols in an apartment building owned by CLAY SHAW. KLOEPPER was a recent arrival from California where he had obtained his degree as a specialist in Cryogenics. The name of the University in California from which he graduated and the location of his home in California should be obtained within the next few days.

12. RUTH KLOEPPER is employed by the Parish Prison as a Social Worker. We have confirmed that CLAY SHAW has talked to RUTH KLOEPPER in the Parish Prison on at least one occasion in connection with his interest in CHARLES DANIELS, who was once an inmate there (and who is also presently listed in SHAW's address book). Also a Social Worker in the Parish Prison is JANE LEMANN, whose husband is an instructor in architecture at Tulane University. She is a Quaker. Her husband is also related to STEPHEN LEMANN who is (a) the General Counsel for W D S U -TV, and (b) according to information given us, the local paymaster for the CIA with regard to the attorneys attempting to block the inquiry.

NINA SULZER is the third Social Worker in the Parish Prison and completes the trilogy of persons engaged in that profession there. Her husband is DR. JEFFERSON SULZER, a Professor of Social Psychology at Tulane. NINA SULZER is the lady who went to our witness VERNON BUNDY, in the Parish Prison and informed him that he was "on the losing horse". She told him further that she would not want to be in his shoes and suggested that someone was going to kill him on the outside. She presented him with the copy of Newsweek which contained a particularly vicious attack on the office and told him he should read it. NINA SULZER has admitted that SHAW has been over to her house and that she has been to his house. Approximately 3 weeks ago she was followed and she went to the residence where SHAW was staying and spent approximately 3 hours with him.


JIM GARRISON

* P.S. Re WILLIAM KLOEPPER: Information source advises that in his college days he made several trips to Cuba (about 1958 or 1959); that since his arrival at the Michoud (NASA) plant in Mand, 1963, he has made about four trips (vacation) to Mexico City of two weeks duration each time. Kloepper is from California (San Diego, ^{Calif} La Jolla). College: Citrus Junior at Citrus, San Diego State & U. of Cal (L.A.).



8-3-67
Dr. LEONARD REISSMAN

6-20-65

'Conurbation' Theory Cited

Professor Sees City Alliances

Are state lines in the South becoming meaningless?

Shocking as this idea is to some traditionalists, that may be just what is happening in light of new interests, alliances and allegiances between cities.

This is the startling theory of Dr. Leonard Reissman, professor of social relations at Tulane University.

If Southerners were to draw state lines the way the new South is shaping up, the professor says, this is how the state of Gulf Coast would be drawn:

The new state line would begin just west of Galveston-Texas City in Texas and extend in a shallow arc along the Gulf of Mexico to the East as far as Pensacola in Florida—including all cities in between.

'Conurbation'

This is an example of what Dr. Reissman describes as a "conurbation," a continuous urban sprawl between metropolitan center. He develops the theme fully in a forthcoming book, "Continuity and Change in the South," to be published by the Duke University Press.

Five new major conurbations and two lesser metropolitan complexes have grown up in the South, he asserts. They contain more than 17 million people, nearly 40 per cent of the total population of the region.

Most populous of the five is the Gulf Coast Conurbation. In addition to the cities noted it would also include Beaumont and Port Arthur in Texas; Lake Charles, Baton Rouge and New Orleans in Louisiana, and Mobile in Alabama, as well as smaller cities between the larger ones. Other conurbations are:

Carolinas — Augusta, Ga., to Roanoke, Va. Atlantic Coast—Miami, Fla., to Charleston, S. C. Eastern Inner Core — West-East from Birmingham, Ala., to Macon, Ga., and North to Knoxville, Tenn. Western In-

ner Core — Laredo to Dallas, Tex.

Besides two major Tennessee cities, Little Rock-North Little Rock and Ft. Smith in Arkansas are in the Nashville-Memphis chain. Included in the Shreveport Chain are Monroe, La., Jackson, Miss., and Texarkana, Tex.

New to South

Conurbations are new to the South, Dr. Reissman notes, but three major American conurbations have been evident for some time in the Northeast, Midwest, and East. The contain one of every three Americans.

Belatedly, the South is following an urban pattern which has progressed elsewhere in the nation in three stages: 1880-1930, expansion of larger cities; 1930-40, urban consolidation; and 1940-60, shift from central city to suburbs and fringe areas.

Urbanization in the South before 1940 "was not a particularly significant activity," he comments.

History Is Given

He gave this history of urban alignments in the South: With few exceptions, prior to 1940, "Southern cities func-

tioned primarily to answer the subsidiary needs of an agricultural economy," intimately tied by plantation tradition to a bi-racial caste system, about which he comments:

"The Negro chained the South to agriculture. He provided cheap labor and discouraged technological innovations, which would require scarce capital."

However, the "clear point" at which sweeping social changes made their appearance was 1940: "In the fullest sense of the word these were urban changes, because they built new cities, increased the urban invasion into the rural countryside and mentality, and in general increased the power of the cities in Southern society."

Massive Changes

The changes, he comments, "had to be massive and they were." He lists:

1. World War II: rural Southerners were exposed to urbanites; many non-Southerners introduced to the South came back to settle.
 2. Space program: caused construction of new cities, gave urban areas new economic base, freeing them from rural control.
 3. New middle class: was brought to South by technological demands. It is based in cities, has become new and vocal agent for change.
 4. College and university expansion: has occurred from need to train professional talent. Their improvement has attracted more middle-class persons.
 5. Air transportation expansion: has tied Southern cities together.
 6. Negro social protest: has values and aspirations, caused them to migrate to the cities from rural areas.
- These changes made up an irresistible force and "were to explode the South into the urban era in a short 20 years..." Dr. Reissman observes.

Tension Seen

Though the older boundaries and loyalties have less functional meaning, the existing legal and administrative boundaries of states will be maintained in the South as they are for some time to come, he believes.

The South "can look forward to an increasing amount of ten-

JP



DR. LEONARD REISSMAN ADVANCES NEW THEORY
Says that if state lines were to be drawn according to allegiances between cities in the new South, one of the new "states" would include major cities in the Gulf Coast area.

As more and more changes come about in the South through the influence of conurbations, Dr. Reissman concludes: "States rights will cease to make any sense."

As we try to enforce state boundaries," he foresees. "People don't give up power easily." He contends, for example, that Louisiana now is divided into northern and southern divisions which are tied into different urban networks and have more in common with cities in adjoining states than with each other.

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NO 89-69/ana

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D. Kelly Company, Inc. each day. He also stated that he had never heard OSWALD discuss owning a gun or contemplating purchasing a gun.

NO 89-69-141

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"Prior to being assigned to the First District, I had worked with the Intelligence Unit for two years and since I was generally familiar with various groups and organizations that demonstrate or riot in the city, I decided I would question this individual in view of I

FD-302 (Rev. 10-29-54)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 1942 Date November 29, 1963

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Lieutenant FRANCIS L. MARTELLO, Platoon Commander, First District, New Orleans Police Department, advised that on August 9, 1963 Lieutenant WILLIAM GILLOT and Patrolman FRANK BAYARD and PULKA WILSON arrested LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the 700 block of Canal Street and charged him with violation of the City Ordinance relative to disturbing the peace by creating a scene. Arrested at the same time were CELOO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, CARLOS JOSE BRANQUIER and MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ.

On the following morning about 10 a.m., August 10, 1963, Lieutenant MARTELLO noted a placard and some handbills which pertained to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He determined that it was the property of an arrested subject by the name of OSWALD. He asked the doorman to bring OSWALD in for an interview.

Lieutenant MARTELLO stated that as a result of this interview with OSWALD, he had made some detailed notes, which he still has in his possession, although he had not at any time dictated a report as a result of this interview. Lieutenant MARTELLO furnished the following memorandum concerning his interview of OSWALD on August 10, 1963, which he prepared as a result of a refreshment of his recollection from his original notes. Lieutenant MARTELLO remarks that his interview of OSWALD was merely for his personal information and not in the nature of an official interrogation since he had been previously interviewed by the Intelligence Unit of the New Orleans Police Department.

Re Interview of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at First District Station, New Orleans Police Department on August 10, 1963.

"About 10 a.m. on Saturday, August 10, 1963, I observed a placard and handbills which had been placed into evidence against an accused person. This placard contained information concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. I determined that a subject by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was arrested on Friday, August 9, 1963 when he was passing out handbills on Canal Street and was carrying this placard about his person.

C. 11/20/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY /lyo Date dictated 11/29/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1942

NO 89-69

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94. Card for the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD signed by A. J. HIGLEY, Chapter President, issued June 6, 1963

"About 10 a.m. on Saturday, August 10, 1963, I observed a placard and handbills which had been placed into evidence against an accused person. This placard contained information concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. I determined that a subject by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was arrested on Friday, August 9, 1963 when he was passing out handbills on Canal Street and was carrying this placard. I about his arrest.

On 11/20/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-68
By SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY JLP Date dictated 11/22/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 1942-Continued

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"Prior to being assigned to the First District, I had worked with the Intelligence Unit for two years and since I was generally familiar with various groups and organizations that demonstrate or picket in the city, I decided I would question this individual to see if I could develop any information which would be of value and to ascertain if all interested parties had been notified.

"I requested the Cooman to bring LEE HARVEY OSWALD into the interview room. I then took the material which was to be used as evidence into this room. At the same time I reviewed the arrest record on OSWALD and determined that while he was distributing Fair Play for Cuba literature on the street he became involved in a disturbance with CUBO PASCIO BENAVIDES, OMBUDS JACK BAINBRIDGE and MICHEL MARIANO CRUZ.

"When OSWALD was brought into the office, I introduced myself to him as Lieutenant FRANCIS L. MANTILLO and I was in uniform at the time.

"I asked OSWALD if he had any identification papers. At this time OSWALD produced his wallet. Upon my request, he removed the papers and I examined them. He had in his wallet a number of miscellaneous papers, cards and identification items. The only ones that I felt were of any significance were the following, which I made note of:

- "1. Social Security Card bearing #233-54-2927 in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD;
- "2. Selective Service draft card in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD bearing #41-114-290-02 classification - 4A. (I do not know what draft board was registered with.)
- "3. Card bearing name LEE HARVEY OSWALD reflecting he was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; address listed as 720 Broadway, New York 3, New York; telephone #04694 4-4295, Headquarters for Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Card was signed by V. T. LAM, Executive Secretary; card issued 2/28/63.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1942-Continued

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"4. Card for the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD signed by A. J. HEDDL, Chapter President, issued June 6, 1963.

"The notes of my interview reflect that OSWALD gave his date of birth as October 18, 1938 at New Orleans, Louisiana; that he served three years in the U. S. Marine Corps and stated he was honorably discharged on July 17, 1959 from Santa Ana, California. His wife's name was ELEANOR ZINBERG, a white female, age 21. OSWALD stated he had one son, JERRY, JUNE LEE OSWALD, white female, 37 months of age, and he had been residing at 4907 Magazine Street with his wife and daughter for the past four months. OSWALD said that since 1952 he resided at 4709 Boulevard Street in Fort Worth, Texas and had also lived in Arlington, Texas. OSWALD said his mother's name was MARGARET GOULD, his father, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, being deceased. He told me he had two brothers, ROBERT OSWALD, living in Fort Worth, Texas, and JOHN OSWALD, Arlington, Texas. He also stated he lived somewhere on DeCadege plane in New Orleans but could not remember the address, and that he had attended Beauregard Junior High School and Warren Easton High School, both in New Orleans, and that he attended Alameda West Elementary School in Fort Worth, Texas. OSWALD told me he had moved to New Orleans from Fort Worth about four months ago.

"When questioned about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, OSWALD stated that he had been a member for three months. I asked how he had become affiliated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and he stated he became interested in that Committee in Los Angeles, California in 1958 while in the U. S. Marine Corps. The facts as to just how he first became interested in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee while in the Marine Corps are vague. However, I recall that he said he had obtained some Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature and had gotten into some difficulty in the Marine Corps for having this literature.

"OSWALD was asked how many members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee were in the New Orleans Chapter and he stated there were 35. I asked him to identify the members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New

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Orleans and he refused to give names of the members or any identifying data regarding the group unless he was shown a check on the names. He stated that he would be helpful to them if he gave their names. GOWALD said he was not sure if the names of the members of the group would be of any use to them. GOWALD then stated that he had attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of people, and he stated that he had approximately five hundred members. He stated that he had been in the area of the meetings and he had been told that various addresses were given specifically at what addresses or locations were held on the streets. He was asked if he had any other information regarding the meetings and he stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

Dr. HENRIK was referred to by GOWALD as a member of the New Orleans Council of Federal Altruists. He stated that he had been contacted by GOWALD and had been told that he should be helpful to them if he gave their names. GOWALD stated that he was not sure if the names of the members of the group would be of any use to them. GOWALD then stated that he had attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of people, and he stated that he had approximately five hundred members. He stated that he had been in the area of the meetings and he had been told that various addresses were given specifically at what addresses or locations were held on the streets. He was asked if he had any other information regarding the meetings and he stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

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To make the above clear, GOWALD and I will have to be prepared to look for the names of the members of the group. He stated that he was not sure if the names of the members of the group would be of any use to them. GOWALD then stated that he had attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of people, and he stated that he had approximately five hundred members. He stated that he had been in the area of the meetings and he had been told that various addresses were given specifically at what addresses or locations were held on the streets. He was asked if he had any other information regarding the meetings and he stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

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I asked him this question because I remembered that SA VIGORINI allegedly had possession of a book which was written by SAM. MAX. I know that in 1962, I cannot remember any meeting the year in which he was in New Orleans. GOWALD said he was not sure if the names of the members of the group would be of any use to them. GOWALD then stated that he had attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of people, and he stated that he had approximately five hundred members. He stated that he had been in the area of the meetings and he had been told that various addresses were given specifically at what addresses or locations were held on the streets. He was asked if he had any other information regarding the meetings and he stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

GOWALD was then asked what religion he practiced. He stated that he was not sure. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

If asked his name about the members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans and if he had nothing to add, he would give credit to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He stated that he was not sure if the names of the members of the group would be of any use to them. GOWALD then stated that he had attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of people, and he stated that he had approximately five hundred members. He stated that he had been in the area of the meetings and he had been told that various addresses were given specifically at what addresses or locations were held on the streets. He was asked if he had any other information regarding the meetings and he stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

Since he did not appear to be particularly receptive at this time, the interview was concluded after approximately one hour. He stated that he was not sure if the names of the members of the group would be of any use to them. GOWALD then stated that he had attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of people, and he stated that he had approximately five hundred members. He stated that he had been in the area of the meetings and he had been told that various addresses were given specifically at what addresses or locations were held on the streets. He was asked if he had any other information regarding the meetings and he stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

Several hours later after GOWALD was interviewed by SA VIGORINI at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he stated that he was not sure if the names of the members of the group would be of any use to them. GOWALD then stated that he had attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of people, and he stated that he had approximately five hundred members. He stated that he had been in the area of the meetings and he had been told that various addresses were given specifically at what addresses or locations were held on the streets. He was asked if he had any other information regarding the meetings and he stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1942-Continued

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which book was written by SAM. MAX. I know that in 1962, I cannot remember any meeting the year in which he was in New Orleans. GOWALD said he was not sure if the names of the members of the group would be of any use to them. GOWALD then stated that he had attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of people, and he stated that he had approximately five hundred members. He stated that he had been in the area of the meetings and he had been told that various addresses were given specifically at what addresses or locations were held on the streets. He was asked if he had any other information regarding the meetings and he stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings. He stated that he had been told that the meetings were held at various addresses in the area of the meetings.

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asked him if he knew that CASTRO had admitted that he was a Marxist-Leninist and he said he did. He was then asked if he truly believed CASTRO was really interested in the welfare of the Cuban people and he replied that he was not going to discuss the merits and demerits of CASTRO but was primarily concerned with the poor people of Cuba and that if this country would have good relations with the poor people of Cuba and quit worrying about CASTRO, that was his main concern. He stated this was the reason he was interested in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

"OSWALD was then returned to the cell block.

"I then took my notes, along with several copies of the literature of OSWALD, and placed them in a file folder, in the file cabinet.

"The day after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, Mr. ADRIAN G. VIAL, U. S. Secret Service, who had spoken to me earlier at about 3 a.m. Saturday morning, December 23, 1963, wherein he had obtained information regarding my interview with OSWALD, came to the First District Station on Saturday, December 23, 1963 at about 3 p.m. and told me the Secret Service was conducting an official investigation regarding the assassination of the President of the United States. At the outset of the interview I put out the original file folder on LEE HARVEY OSWALD, opened it and gave Mr. VIAL all of the literature I had obtained from OSWALD, which consisted of some pamphlets, leaflets and booklets put out by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee headquarters. Upon going through these pamphlets I discovered a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which appeared to be a passport photograph, and a small piece of white paper containing handwritten notes on it. This photograph and paper had inadvertently become misplaced with the literature during the interview I had with OSWALD. This piece of paper, which was folded over twice and was about 2" by 3" in size, contained some English writing and some writing which appeared to me to be in a foreign language which I could not identify. Before I gave

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1942-Continued

NO 83-69

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this paper to Mr. VIAL, I made a copy of the information, which is as follows:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1942-Continued

MARONIS ^Q PUS.
 22-82
 3880 1733242
 Russ Log 2p 1/2 41731177
 Russ INT HA Kam
 AA549666

SEARCHED BY [unclear]
 INDEXED BY [unclear]
 SERIALIZED BY [unclear]
 FILED BY [unclear]
 NOV 19 1963
 FBI - NEW YORK

200 Moner Rem 9246
 17pence. 767. 10/10/63
 " " Moner 10/10/63
 Payne Zaly 10/10/63
 221-82
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1942-Continued

FBI New Orleans
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
New Orleans, Louisiana
Date dictated 11/29/63

30 89-69 /c30
be immediately recalled the name of BEISMAN. He said that he read OSWALD's report and that he was aware of the fact that OSWALD was involved in a disturbance with three Cuban writers. Shortly after OSWALD was booked by the Cuba Committee Intelligence Unit, AUSTIN and McRobert kindly furnished OSWALD's name to the district and interviewed OSWALD as well as the other three Cubans who were arrested with OSWALD.
At the outset of this interview OSWALD, Captain ARNOUD observed, he said he did not know OSWALD and he did not recall any report of results of the interview since that was the responsibility of AUSTIN and McROBERT.
As best he can remember, Captain ARNOUD said that OSWALD, such as place of birth, where he lived, who his family was, his employment, etc.
Captain ARNOUD remembered that he asked OSWALD if he knew CHAS. LAPOSTOLLE, who, according to information he responded by saying that CHAS. LAPOSTOLLE was Communist. OSWALD said that he did not know LAPOSTOLLE and that he did not know any other Communist writers by name. OSWALD further commented that he, himself, OSWALD, was not a Communist.
Captain ARNOUD said that he remembered from past knowledge of the New Orleans Council for the Americas that ALVIN BEISMAN of 1017 Poydras Street, New Orleans, had been mentioned in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Although he did not have any Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card, OSWALD said that he was connected with BEISMAN and that he was present at the meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had been held at the Poydras Street address.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2520-Continued

31/29/63 - New Orleans, Louisiana - File # 89-69
by SA JOHN L. QUINLEY /c39
Date dictated 11/29/63
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2520-Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2520-Continued

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According to the records of the New York Public Service, Inc., R. J. Haged, 25, had moved from 311 Avenue C, City of New York, to 75-341, and he is still receiving gas and electric service at the latter address.

The records show that John or Victoria J. Lauer lives at 1099 Second St. and have been receiving gas and electric service at the latter address. A photograph of a woman, file 34-35311 now years ago.

The Lauer's business address is 1357, street 30-26, was assigned. The phone number of R. J. Haged, 25, 235 Avenue C, City of New York, is 235-2119. Upon returning to the office, R. J. Haged, 25, after having been interviewed by SA George W. Davis, was referred to inspect the office. It was determined by the SA that the woman living in a cooperative establishment with the phone number 34-35311, Haged, lives on 15th Street in a cooperative and is a woman known, Haged, lives at 1357, street 30-26, in the City of New York. It is indicated in respect to carry her at a charge.

On 11-26-53 called at the New York Public Service, Inc. office, and advised that the records of the New York Public Service, Inc. show that the woman living at 1357, street 30-26, in the City of New York, is a woman known, Haged, lives at 1357, street 30-26, in the City of New York. It is indicated in respect to carry her at a charge.

Mr. Haged was shown a photograph of Oswald but stated he did never see this person before.

On 11-26-53 called at the New York Public Service, Inc. office, and advised that the records of the New York Public Service, Inc. show that the woman living at 1357, street 30-26, in the City of New York, is a woman known, Haged, lives at 1357, street 30-26, in the City of New York. It is indicated in respect to carry her at a charge.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119-Continued

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November 29, 1953

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There was a file on the Cuban Government Revolutionary Front, Division to Free Cuba, listed under the name of the woman living at 1357, street 30-26, in the City of New York. This file was reviewed and nothing was noted.

There was also a file under the title of the New York Public Service, Inc. office, and advised that the records of the New York Public Service, Inc. show that the woman living at 1357, street 30-26, in the City of New York, is a woman known, Haged, lives at 1357, street 30-26, in the City of New York. It is indicated in respect to carry her at a charge.

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T. Bethel

MEMO RE: DR. LEONARD REISSMAN & CONNECTED LEADS

FOR: REISSMAN FILE AND LEAD FILES

During the early stages of our investigation we noted the possible involvement of DR. REISSMAN but passed over it because N.O.P.D. and federal evaluations referred to him as a left-wing activist and it has been apparent from the outset that this is not a relevant area with regard to this case. However, it has become increasingly apparent to me that the CIA as well as organizations at the opposite end of the spectrum used individuals and set up organizations whose left-wing nature is more apparent than real. For example, it is entirely possible that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is a CIA contrivance designed to draw out individuals siding with Castro. Similarly, it is entirely possible that recent agitation, while undoubtedly left-wing oriented for the most part, may also be instigated in special situation by individuals of reactionary persuasion in order to accomplish immediate objections of their own.

I have come across a fact which indicates, in view of the above possibilities, that we should re-evaluate DR. REISSMAN and re-examine the possibilities of a more significant role having been played by him. It appears that DR. REISSMAN left Tulane toward the end of summer, 1963, and transferred to Stanford University, which is just outside of San Francisco. Consequently, as of November 1963, DR. REISSMAN, who apparently did know OSWALD, seems to have been in the vicinity of San Francisco.

Following is a brief summary of relevant factors in connection with this individual:

1. In May 1965 when RUTH PAINE arrived at the house of MRS. MURRET (OSWALD's aunt) with MARINA and the child, she and MRS. MURRET had a brief conversation. MRS. MURRET mentioned that a DR. REISSMAN, a professor at Tulane, was a friend of OSWALD's. (C.E. 3119)
2. MRS. MURRET advised that OSWALD had also mentioned that he knew DR. REISSMAN. (C.E. 3119)
3. When OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans on August 9, 1963, during the course of his interview by the New Orleans Police Department he was asked where meetings for members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization were held. He replied that they were held at various places in New Orleans. When asked if the meetings were held on Pine Street he replied in the affirmative. When asked if he knew DR. REISSMAN he again replied in the affirmative. It might be added that OSWALD refused to furnish the names of the "35 members" of the group and, in this regard, I think it is fair to say that the group never existed.
4. DR. REISSMAN in 1962 and in 1963 was a research assistant at Tulane and lived with his wife ETHEL at 1121 Pine Street.
5. REISSMAN had been a subject of some interest on the part of the New Orleans Police Department Intelligence Division because FPCC pamphlets were once found on the 1100 Block of Pine in the vicinity of his house and a complaint was once made to the New Orleans Police Department that an FPCC pamphlet once blew out of the window of his car.

6. On December 4, 1963, DR. REISSMAN, when interviewed at his home near Stanford University, advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD at all.
7. However, a Secret Service report (CE 3094) dated December 6, 1963 states the following, with regard to an interview of DR. M. E. LAPHAM the Provost of Tulane:

"DR. LAPHAM was not informed that we had established a connection between OSWALD and DR. LEONARD REISSMAN, a professor at Tulane, the latter reportedly being active in the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives, also known as Ban the Bomb.

"DR. LEONARD REISSMAN, referred to in report dated 12/3/63 by SA A. G. Vial, is of record in the subversive files of the FBI, New Orleans. ASAC Joseph Sylvester, FBI, has requested that this office not interview REISSMAN because of their interest in him. It is understood that the FBI office desires to interview him and that he has been out of the city recently."

8. It is to be noted that a lead furnished us by BILL TURNER indicates the possibility of CLAY SHAW having been at Stanford on November 22nd.
9. Also a professor at Tulane University at the same time as REISSMAN was H. WARNER KLOEPPER. The 1962 City Directory indicates that KLOEPPER lived at 306 Pine Street. He subsequently moved, either in late 1962 or 1963 to 3033 Louisiana Avenue Parkway. It is to be noted that this is several blocks from the residence of DAVID FERRIE at 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway. Also living in the latter vicinity at 3694 Louisiana Avenue Parkway as DR. AGUSTINE GUITART the uncle of SYLVIA ODIO.
10. With further regard to H. WARNER KLOEPPER it is to be noted that his wife RUTH KLOEPPER has stated that she visited the OSWALDS at 4907 Magazine Street on several occasions. The reason for the visit according to RUTH KLOEPPER, was because RUTH PAINE, a Quaker, located the KLOEPPER name in a Quaker registry, called them and requested that they visit LEE and MARINA OSWALD. It is also to be noted that on August 6, 1963, in applying for a job with the Cosmos Shipping Company, then located in the Balter Building, OSWALD gives as his references: RUTH KLOEPPER (in addition to his uncle, MURRET) and CHARLES LeBLANC (apparently the LeBLANC he knew with the Reily Coffee Company). On page 46 of OSWALD's address book (CE 18,p.54) OSWALD lists the following names:

RUTH KLOEPPER (sic)
306 Pine Street
New Orleans 18

H. WARNER KLOEPPER
Un-6-0389
Un-5-2741 ex. 276

11. The 1967 telephone book lists one other KLOEPFER in the City of New Orleans. This is WILLIAM KLOEPFER (presently living at 5500 Bancroft Drive, 288-9802. However, in 1963 WILLIAM KLOEPFER was living at 724 Governor Nichols in an apartment building owned by CLAY SHAW. KLOEPFER was a recent arrival from California where he had obtained his degree as a specialist in Cryogenics. The name of the University in California from which he graduated and the location of his home in California should be obtained within the next few days.

12. RUTH KLOEPFER is employed by the Parish Prison as a Social Worker. We have confirmed that CLAY SHAW has talked to RUTH KLOEPFER in the Parish Prison on at least one occasion in connection with his interest in CHARLES DANIELS, who was once an inmate there (and who is also presently listed in SHAW's address book). Also a Social Worker in the Parish Prison is JANE LEMANN, whose husband is an instructor in architecture at Tulane University. She is a Quaker. Her husband is also related to STEPHEN LEMANN who is (a) the General Counsel for W D S U -TV, and (b) according to information given us, the local paymaster for the CIA with regard to the attorneys attempting to block the inquiry.

NINA SULZER is the third Social Worker in the Parish Prison and completes the trilogy of persons engaged in that profession there. Her husband is DR. JEFFERSON SULZER, a Professor of Social Psychology at Tulane. NINA SULZER is the lady who went to our witness VERNON BUNDY, in the Parish Prison and informed him that he was "on the losing horse". She told him further that she would not want to be in his shoes and suggested that someone was going to kill him on the outside. She presented him with the copy of Newsweek which contained a particularly vicious attack on the office and told him he should read it. NINA SULZER has admitted that SHAW has been over to her house and that she has been to his house. Approximately 3 weeks ago she was followed and she went to the residence where SHAW was staying and spent approximately 3 hours with him.

JIM GARRISON

*Leonard Reissman*Date 12/4/63

Doctor LEONARD REISSMAN, 4155 Walkie Way, Palo Alto, California, advised that he had lived in New Orleans for approximately 12 years and had resided at 1121 Pine Street, New Orleans for five years. He said that he came to Palo Alto, California, to work at the Center for Advanced Study of Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, at the end of July, 1963.

Doctor REISSMAN related that he cannot recall ever having known LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that he had studied OSWALD's photograph, having seen same in the newspapers and on television, and had discussed OSWALD with his (REISSMAN's) wife, and neither could recall ever having seen OSWALD.

Doctor REISSMAN said that he never knew of the existence of a Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New Orleans, and had never had any connection in any way with any so-called left-wing organizations. He remarked that he was familiar with the people residing on Pine Street in New Orleans, and it was inconceivable to him that meetings of the FPCC could have been held within a two-block area of his residence without him knowing about it. He pointed out that the people residing in that area were, in his estimation, extremely conservative in their political viewpoint, and he could think of no one who would allow an organization of that nature to hold meetings in his home.

Commission No. 68

On 12/2/63 at Palo Alto, California File # SF 89-58
by SA TROY F. WILDER/clh Date dictated 12/4/63

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